

Laurence M. Huey Field Notes

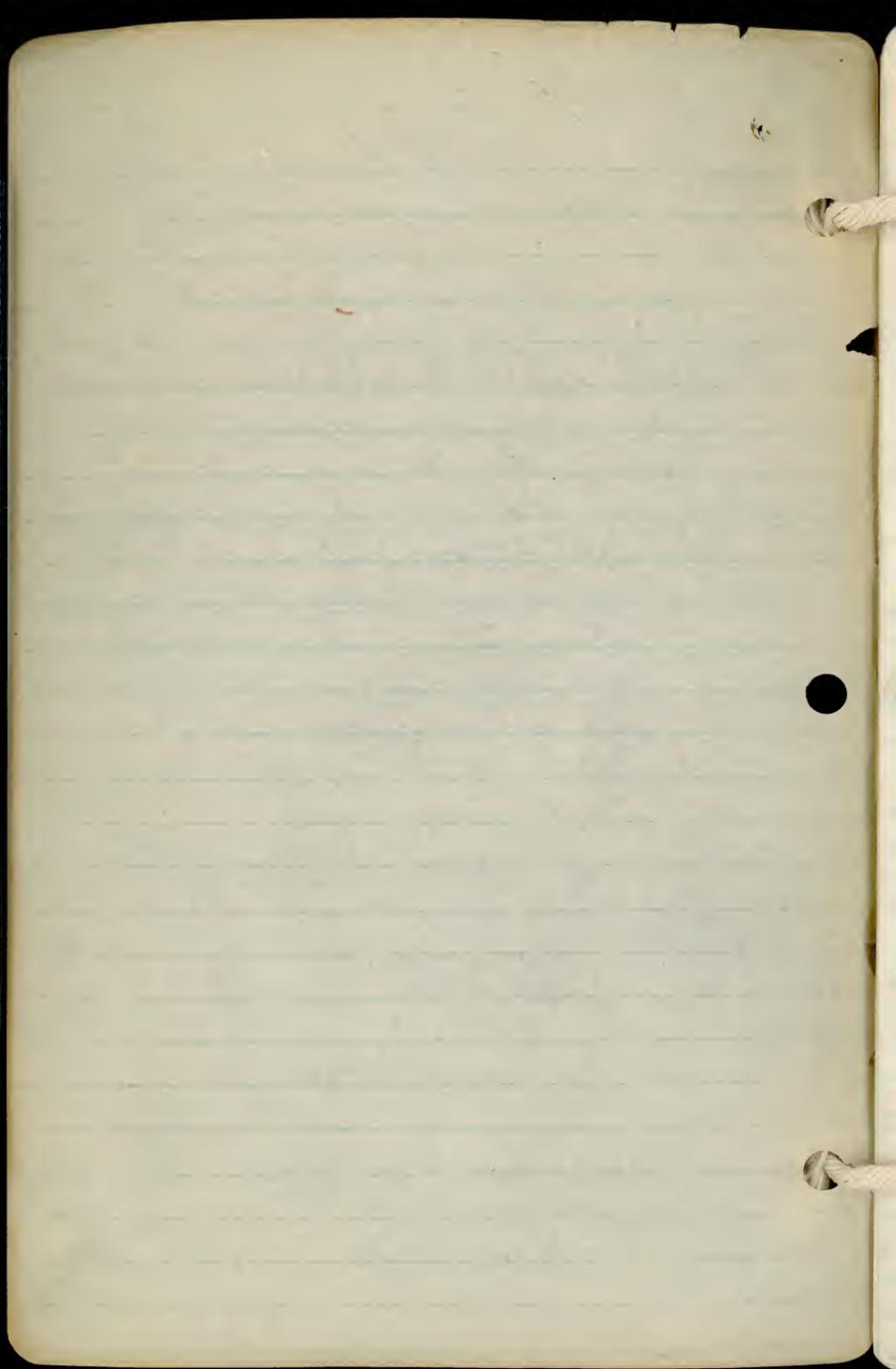
September 24, 1930 - November 3, 1930

1930

NOTES & NARRATIVE
of the
MUSEUM of NATURAL HISTORY
of
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
to
LOWER CALIFORNIA
MEXICO

September 24, 1930 - November 3, 1930.

by
L. M. Hough +
Ernest H. Quayle.



Huey's section -

Sept. 24- 1930

Left San Diego bound for Punta Prieta
lower Calif. with Sam Harten and E.H. Quayle
as assistants. Our start was much
about 2:30 p.m. and by the time
the boundary was crossed the Mexican
Custom House was closed. This fact
made it necessary to camp a few
miles outside of Tijuana and await
the opening of that official office
at 9 a.m. next morning.

Sept 25-

After some controversy and telephoning
to the Mexican consul in San Diego
we got under way at 12 o'clock noon.
Our goods etc were passed without
charge or delay but the question of
the truck passing without bond
proved to be the big fly in the
ointment. However, with the Consuls
sanction all ended well. Next time
it will be advisable to get
special circular documents in
this respect.

Spent the night about two
miles east of Santa Tomas. were
we pitched camp about 9 p.m.

Sept 26

Made a 7 a.m. start and arrived
at Miss Hamiltons at 1 p.m. shot
a few birds enroute. As Quayle
was delegated to keep the narrative
of the traps - birds seen etc. I
will do little more than outline

1926 No. 32

Study sheet of land and soil
question 1. If we had a 3' and
10' you take 10' down as
and all of the surface looks
most of the time more polished off
but with rocks and with what
when you dig you know that
there has enough fine material mixed
with surface soil to support
some herbaceous.

20. 1926

What the question was the
1' of soil was used in a
concrete 8' x 4' x 2' done by
water being in the box
+ this which plate we applied
top surface roughly about 1'
all of the soil I know
about 1' from around 1' to 2'
and this about 1' from the
top 1' which I also to
knows happens because
of large stones in top
and small stones in top
which makes the soil

20. 1926

Answer for 1st question - soil
lets out to water out to
dissolve the stones and not a
stone. A good of stones and
lets out to water out to not
the soil out the soil

Sept. 26- 1930

The stopovers until trapping begins in earnest.

Left Hamiltons about 3:30 after having lunch & refueling. Only 5 gallons of gas were available so will be up & back to get to El Rosario when she tells us gas was available.

Spent the night at ~~Sancto~~ Santa Maria which lies a few miles south-east of San Quintin.

Saw a poomwile but did not get a shot.

Sept. 27 - 1930

Rode camp at 7:15 morning, heavily overcast. in fact was bleak and cold most of the day -

Shot birds at several places enroute to El Rosario -

At Socorro - we walked along the beach and great numbers of dead crawfish were seen on the beach. I can hardly explain this as there were all sizes from 4 or 5 inches in length to great old granddaddys.

Filled up the tank at El Rosario (10 gall) wrote a few notes home and left.

At lunch time I crawled under the truck & found the differential almost dry. This was disconcerting to say the least. After some trouble unloading the truck we replenished the oil and left.

over the hill

about 1000 yards off
The air hole although 1000
yards off was still heard

Took 4 shots at a coyote with the 25-35
& knocked him down at 250 yards.

Sept. 27 - 1930

The hills above Agua Calientes were very rough & steep but were negotiated without disaster.

← Made camp at San Fernando about 8 p.m.

Set about 40 traps 1 mile east of the old mission. The brush creosote sparsely covered flat was broken when the main brush was stunted creosote. Coyotes yelled all about during the night,

Sept. 28 -

Day cold & overcast - sun came out about 1 p.m.
The traps held 1 *Perognathus b. bichromus*, 2 *Perognathus f. fallax* and 1 *Dipodomys deserti*. Skinned specimens until mid-afternoon when we broke camp and stopped for the night 1 mile west of San Agustín.

Sam and I set out our traps through the creosote association and desert pavement - of loose medium sized rocks.

Sept. 29 - 1930

Day overcast, strong west wind, - cold. Sam came in with a possum this morning - a *Perognathus longimembris*. This animal is probably new and I hope to get a series. The the season is quite late for them. His line also held 4 *Perognathus formosus*, several *Dipodomys m. sonoriensis*. My line held 3 *D. m. sonoriensis* & 2 *Perognathus b. bichromus*.

2023 - 15 Apr 2

was thought worth while to
and I spent a few
hours looking through old
documents and to spend about
an hour on the 2nd floor
and the rest of the afternoon
I helped prepare dinner and
I think I will make one
more. I am 13 years
old and I will help

15 Apr 3

What is the best way to
make a barbecue? I think and I
say we will be getting a barbecue
first time ever and I would
be quite sure my mother
will not like it. I have
spent a lot of time
in the sun and I
will not be having much
time

16th - 15 Apr 3

What is the best way to
make a barbecue? I think and I
say we will be getting a barbecue
first time ever and I would
be quite sure my mother
will not like it. I have
spent a lot of time
in the sun and I
will not be having much
time

Sept. 29 - 1930

The boys went hunting while I stayed in camp to prepare specimens. Wind was cold & raw - and when they got back we pitched the tent.

Thiopane was fairly common - which stood out in bold contrast with the scarcity of insect hosts. Our nephews auxiliary band went to pieces and stuck in the gun yesterday. This promises to interrupt our hunting activities.

The same thing happened to Sam's and today which doubles the worry.

Sept. 30 - 1930

Our traps had been set in a very likely looking (*Prosopis juliflora*) strip of ground where the desert pavement gave away to the salty valley floor. Creosote was the principal growth.

However a heavily overcast sky and cold wind kept the small pocket mice in and our catch was short -

Sam caught 4 *Dipsosaurus m. semipalatus* while I caught 4 *Dips. punctulatus* & 2 *Prosopis a. bilineata*.

The boys again went hunting while I put up skins -

Compt of San Agustin ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ 1755

~~Sept 21st~~

Winnipeg

sixty feet

47°
N 08°

47.00

Silk Hat

11. 4

104

W. J. Bennett
of Panama

1968
b2452

3.08

Ready To Start. (Continued)

□ *Canary*

17 Aug 1911
28 L. M. H.
Brenton

Sept. 30-1930

Set traps again Through the
likely looking longjewel bushes ground
which Sam put his Through a
more rocky region higher up -

Oct. 1 -

My traps held 2 Pips. only both
Pennantines, unreplicated. Sam caught
4 Pips. & 1 each of *Perognathus*
spinatus & *Perognathus b. melanurus*.

Quayle and Sam went hunting
south of camp. Returned after 1 p.m.

Sam found a pair of Least Thrushes
& collected 1. This was the only noteworthy
bird in the lot.

Set traps again Through the edge
of the desert pavement amid the creosote
brushes - Sam set along a small
desert wash & Through the pavement.

Put out my flash traps about
sundown. set first at 8 pm. I reset
it and it was fired at 9. I reset
it again and at 11 it
was fired again. Hearing some
thin snuffing out side the tent
Quayle and I stepped out with
the light and found a mongrel
scrub dog in camp - in all
probability the subject of my
pictures! 2. doses of
shot sent him yelping off
but tracks next morning in
camp proved he hadn't gone far.

Oct. 2 - 1930

Traps held an abundant catch
in spite of the cold, cold night.
Nothing unusual - however - 7 D. m.
semipallidus, 1 *Pipilo* sp. nov. - 1 *Pipilo*,
peruviana 4 *Perognathus* e. *fraterculus*
3 *Perognathus* armatus - 9 *Perognathus*
fallax. 1 *Perog.* formosus (skull broken)
1 *Perognathus* baileyi *ridens*.

Wind blowing violently from east
Today & every day) dusty -

Boys came in with a good kill -
and anticipate a busy day -

In mid-afternoon the whistle
of a Western Thrasher was heard near
camp and Gringle went after it.
He returned in half an hour with
3 fine specimens.

Traps were set along rocky
ridges this evening on the chance
of finding *Perognathus* *spumatus*.
We worked until 11:30 with a total
of 48 skins for the day.

October 3 - 1930

A coyote got into my traps line
and made off with 9 traps &
specimens. leaving but two mice
in all the rest of my traps.

Sam's line proved much better
and he caught 7 *Perognathus*
fallax - 1 *P. baileyi* *ridens* - 1
Pipilo, m. *semipallidus* & 1 *Perognathus*
e. fraterculus.

October 3-1930

Boys went hunting as usual while I stayed in camp to skin.

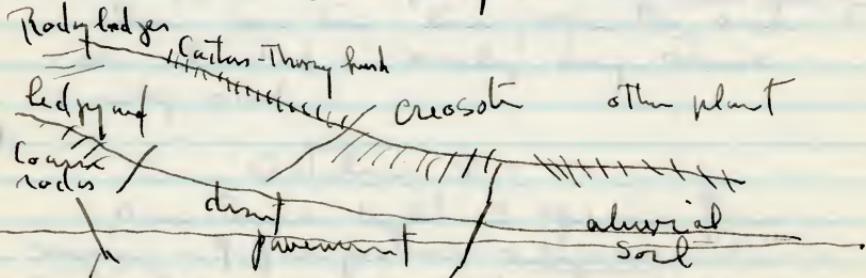
Day clear & cool with moderate east wind blowing at 8:30 a.m. Night was latter cold with but little wind.

About 10 a violent east wind came up & was exceedingly hot.

Cleaned up a bit in afternoon as to-morrow we move camp - How far I could not say - but Catalina is scheduled to be the next day stop.

Set out traps over the broad alluvial plain this evening - The soil was fine and silty and I have a hope (very dim hope) of getting another Perognathus longimembris.

The area through which we have trapped here would form the basis of a very nice article on Perognathus as six varieties have been taken and while the area is not over a half mile in diameter 3 distinct associations are present



occultation

hence that the spot
where the occultation
occurred the three took
it as good to provide food there
and there abouts with some. And
here there is a place of food
and provision enough for
men like us. There are several
small houses and a small
house for the cook and cook
it is to have there a cook
and it is required that
they not only boards
the house of men that it and
the cook for a good time
intended staying. The only
other task I gave away all
was it with them and required
different on others and gave
it to the cook who later the
next day it was all done
which I intended and the
house was in a reasonable
condition.

July 20th. The house
was made
to cook
the food
and
the house
was
in a
reasonable
condition.

October 4 -

My line held 3 animals - 1 *Perognathus longimembris*, 1 *Dipodops* sp. nov. & *Dipodops agilis*, subsp. nov.

Sam's held 9 *Perognathus bellii*, 1 *Perognathus formosus* & 6 *Dipodomys*

We packed up & left for El Marmal where I ~~intend~~ planned to make some repairs on the gun barrels & grease the Ford.

Spent most of the afternoon on the work, but managed to get away about 4 p.m.

Made camp after dark about 10 miles north of Calavina. The region was a gentle slope, plain chaparraled with cines - giant cactus - scattered mesquites and sanddunes, studded with large granite boulders - making one of the most picturesque settings in the light of a nearly full moon.

When setting my line of traps I ran onto a small rattle snake up in a bush - called Quayle to avoid the pop. pistol and named the specimen - ^{same type of}

Sam ran his line over the area as I had - namely very coarse sandy soil.

October 5 -

Our traps held 3 species this morning - 9 *Perognathus* subsp. nov. ?? 8 *Dipodomys* m. *simulatus* and 12 *Peromyscus* e. *fraterculus*.

- 2 - 170

August 1 - Started at 6 AM and got
up at 7:45 a.m. at 1 - 2 AM and
walked out to a point about 1/2 mile away
from the water hole and saw a large number of
birds & a few bats.

Several of the birds were very
uncommon and I only saw them
once or twice among the scrub.

At 8 AM I got back to the
water hole and saw a large number of birds
and a few bats. The birds were mostly
of the scrub and were seen in the
scrub and the water hole.

Quigley & I worked till midnight and when
getting ready for bed heard many poor wells
calling. Taking flashlight & shot gun we
tried to run a few but moon too bright.
The birds seemed to prefer the tops
of large boulders on the canyon side
which made successful approach impossible.
At the water hole we saw a great many
Toads & tree frogs.

- 2 - 170

Left camp at 10 AM and got
up at 11:45 a.m. and saw a large
number of birds and a few bats.

October 5 - cont.

I stayed in camp to finish up the traps I had left from yesterday while the boys went hunting - made a couple of pictures (5 x 7-) of the lions and giant cactus -

While at work a very fine chap named Baldwin passed en route to some mining claims he has near Punta Preta - He was accompanied by his wife and a Mexican prospector. Boys came in about 10 - with a good kill - we packed & moved to Catavina -

Set up camp on top of the hill south of the ranch house -

Spent the afternoon at skinning.

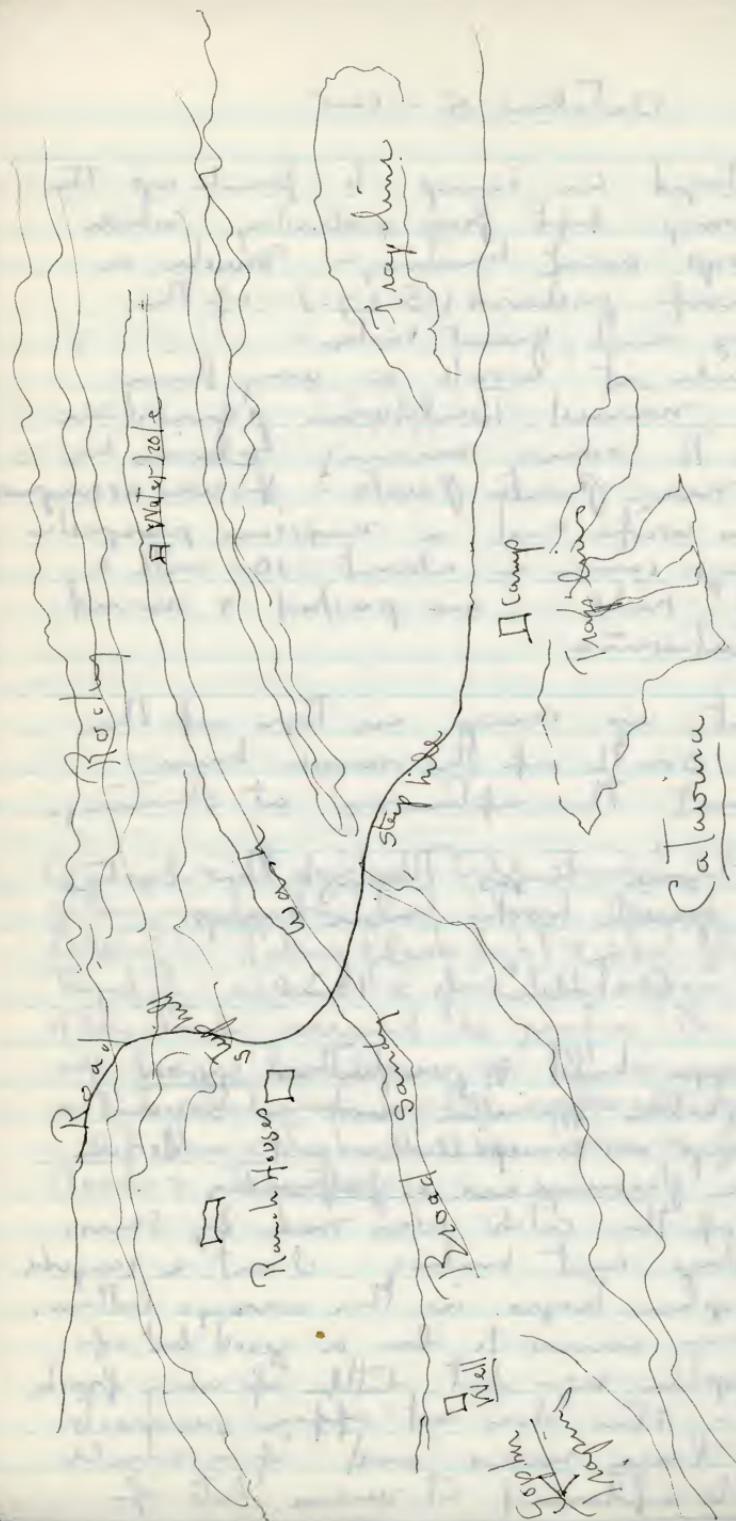
Set out traps through the cactus and granite rocks near camp -

October 6 - 1930

Traps held 8 prognathus spec. nov
1 prognathus spinatus and a several
Dipodomys m. semipalatus and a dozen
or more Peromyscus e. patruelis.

Most of the catch was made by Sam.

Boys went hunting - I set a couple of gopher traps in the arroyo bottom. There seems to be a good bit of old gopher sign but little if any fresh work. This does not offer prospects of a large return and if a small one is obtained it means lots of



October 6 -

had digging.

Went over my two gopher traps this evening & took out two gophers - which are undoubtedly a new subspecies. Gophers went high & made a couple of new sets -

No traps out tonight as tomorrow will be next digging gophers -

About 10 p.m. Sam and I went down to the water hole with a jar of alcohol and long forceps. When we picked up 11 toads & fifteen tree frogs. We heard nor saw any poorwills so guess the warm up migration had passed -

October 7th -

Spent most of the morning digging and setting gopher traps - as already the other day the dry season will make the collecting of a series most difficult. So I hope for some -

The boys got a nice bunch of birds -

Looked at my traps in the evening finding but a single gopher had been taken next a few & hope for better results in the middle of the afternoon while we were all at work to gentlemen - Mr. Moore & Dr. Powers of Greenwich came into camp & spent an hour chatting. They were bound on a pleasure jaunt to the Cape & back.

Sam set his mouse traps and grain busters this evening.

October 8

My gopher traps were empty & went
most of the morning setting them.
Same traps held 7 Peromyscus &
fraterculus & 5 Perognathus - 14 subs. (not
1 P. formosus)

I set no traps this evening but
let Guayule take my sack and
with Sam - ran them through
a rocky brush covered slope.

I looked over my gopher traps
& next round -

The gophers seem to be very
inactive due to the dry season.

October 9 - 1930

I picked up the line set by
Guayule and caught but a
single Perognath and 4 Peromyscus
& fraterculus - Sam had 4 Peromyscus
& fraterculus - Not worth the effort.
All went hunting - I walked
down the canyon setting out 20
gopher traps -

The boys brought in a couple
of ground squirrels.

Day cloudy and strong cold wind
blown. No traps out tonight.

Bright gray frost from native boy.

October 10 -

During the day 4 gophers were taken
and picked up most of the sets, about
sun down as we are moving
tomorrow

the slopes are very rugged
and these are all broken
down by the tidal action and
eroded. Consequently a short
distance from the

tidal zone all you will find
is broken rock and sand.

Now when you are down
the beach there is a
rugged piece of rock with a
small tidal zone around it.
Now as you walk along the
beach you will find some
small pools of water.

Now what?

At the end of the beach
you will find a small
pool of water. This is
called a tidal pool. It is
a small tidal pool.

Now what is it made
of? It is made of
rocks and sand.

Now what is it made of?
It is made of sand and
rocks and sand and sand.

Now what is it made of?
It is made of sand and
rocks and sand and sand.

October 10 th 1930

Day very cloudy & much mineral
picturing around the palms - bright
fleecy clouds. Red A. filter & 13.

October 11 th 1930

Packed up & left for next camp
about 1.15 -

Found a fine appearing locality
in a broad valley 22 miles north
along the road from Cutwater.

A large out cropping of large granite
boulders are the most conspicuous
land mark and our camp and
trapping were about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles directly
south of the easternmost part of
the boulder pile.

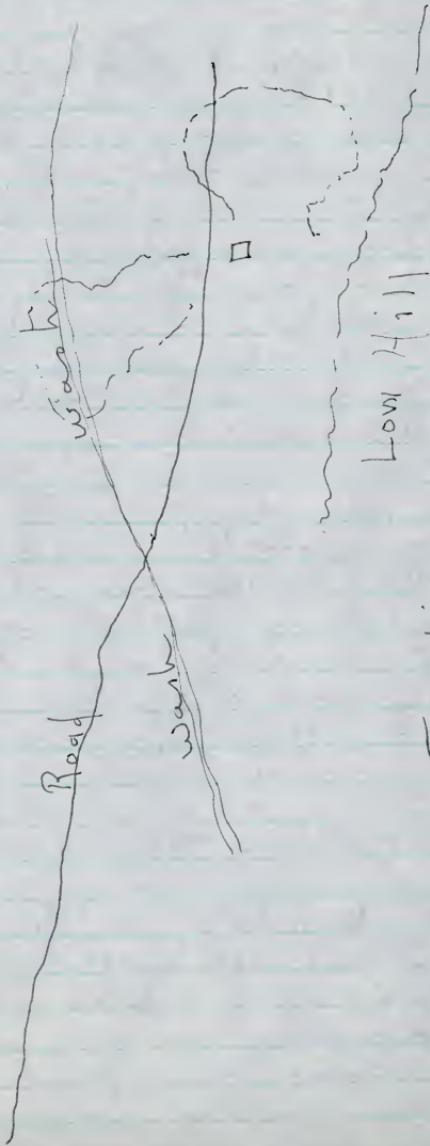
The ground was soft and Chapman,
with scrubby Frutia and small
creosote brush. An other light
colored brush was abundant.

Mammal sign was everywhere and
what appeared to be calipers of a
large species of Dipodomys were
found. Hope it is a large broad-
headed form.

October 12 - 1930

We looked at our traps by lantern
light last night and took out 8 Dipo.
(15 toed) 2 perognathus fallax - 1 perognathus
cus m. sonoriensis & 1 D. m. rumpalidus
This morning we found a few more
specimens at the same kinds.

Gravitational potential energy



Low Hill
Train lines Oct. 12.

October 72-1930

As there was nothing of definite interest in the catch, such as Perognathus longimembris I drew viscosity. The mammals and packed up - leaving the camp at 8.30.

After a few miles 2 deer were run at about 100 yards from the road. They were on my side of the car so the shot was mine. The second shot I killed the young buck and took three shots at the large doe but missed.

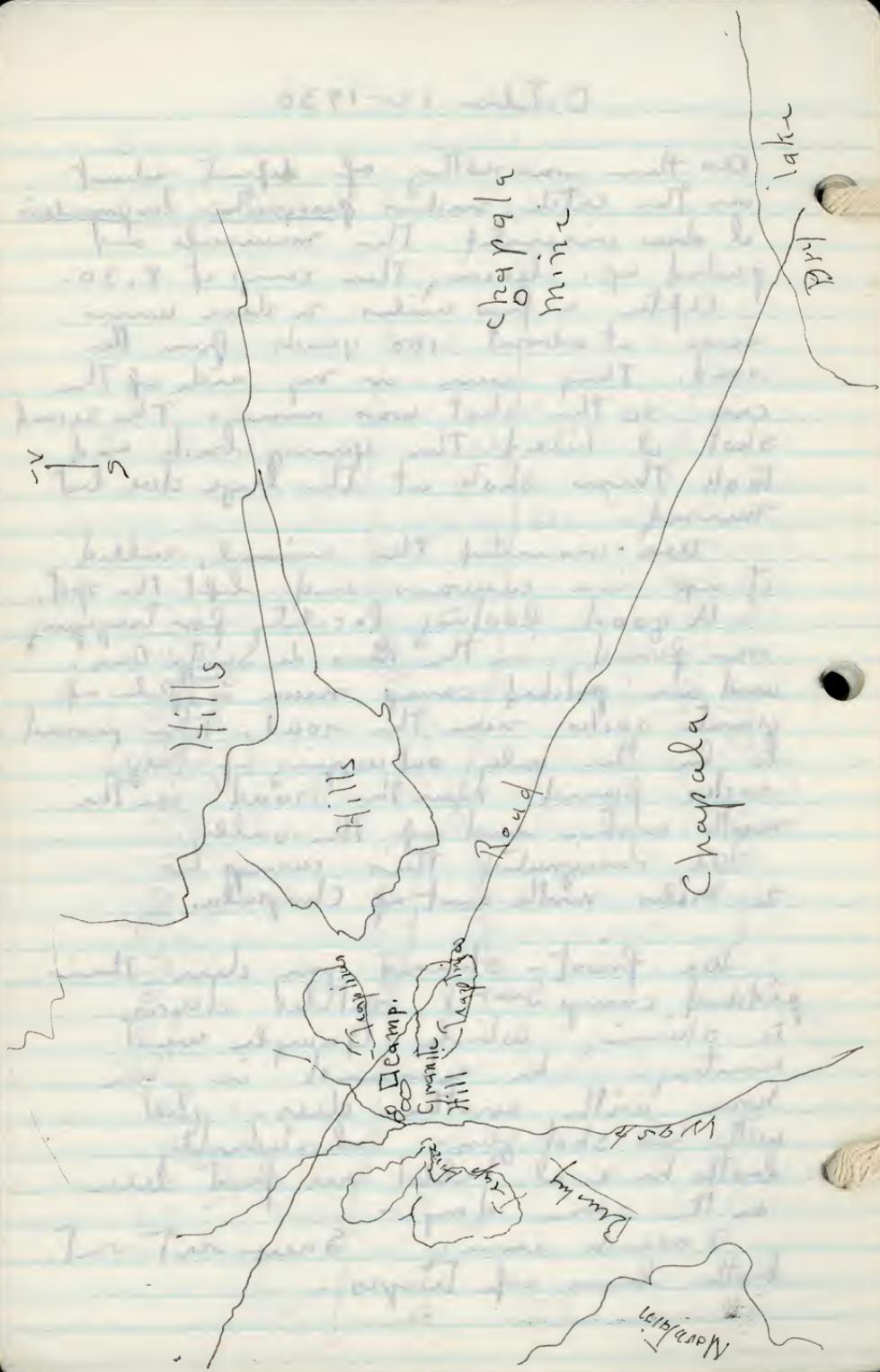
We viscosity the animal, rolled it up in a canvas and left the spot.

A good looking locality for trapping was found in the Sierra de Santa Ana and we pitched camp near a ^{small} pile of granite rocks near the road. This proved to be the only out cropping of large rocks found near the road in the north western end of the valley.

We designated this camp as 2 miles north-west of Chupala.

We first skinned our deer then pitched camp. Sam I settled down to skin. While Guaple went hunting - he returned in the evening with another deer - shot with his shot gun. I suddenly both he & I killed our first deer on the same day -

Towards evening Sam set out both lines of traps.



October 12-1930

I set my flesh camera near camp - It was fired at 8 p.m. & next. The tracks looked like a coyote - It was fired again about 3.30 a.m. - probably a fox this time.

October 13-1930

The traps held 2 *Perognathus formosus* & 1 *Dipodomys m. semipalatus*.

This was no indication of what the catch might have been for there were 14 traps taken by coyotes & ineliminably lost.

Day rather warm but wind came up in afternoon and temped things off a lot -

Boys went hunting found an abundance of Gambel and Brewer Sparrows - so thick in fact that collecting was difficult.

Set out traps again through the same general locality as last night.

Set the flesh camera again. Looked the traps over about 10 p.m. & found a dozen missing. Only three animals were taken out & *Perognathus* & two *Dipodomys* (3 total)

October 14-1930

The traps held 2 more *Perognathus formosus* and 1 *Pipilo* a total of 18 traps

DETAILED NOTES

most common body type is the
cigar box form with the gills
and stem situated towards
the base, but some species
are very capitate - like *Agaricus*.

SPOROCARPS

most common are the gills and
spores, which are contained in
the gills and are not visible
until the cap is cut. If
the gills are removed
from the stem, the stem
will be found to be
empty and hollow.
The gills are usually
white, though some species
are yellowish or brownish.
The stem is usually
white, though some species
are yellowish or brownish.
The stem is usually
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are yellowish or brownish.

FRUITING BODIES

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white, though some species
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white, though some species
are yellowish or brownish.

October 14 -

were taken by coyotes - at this rate our rat trapping will soon cease. However tonight we will set all our steel traps and get even - Flash trap first about 3. a.m.

I went hunting - found an abundance of Brewer and Gambel Sparrows - Resident birds were rare - saw a few grackles, several Cactus woodpeckers - peromysci and 2 roadrunners - one roadrunner was heard giving his typical call.

Set 4 steel traps and found a coyote in one just after dinner at 7:30 p.m. (Dark). Went over the trap line that Sam had set in the alluvial canyon floor, amid a dense growth of rabbit brush & annual weeds, now dry, and found a great catch of Dipos & Perognathus - Skinned until eleven p.m. when another coyote was taken from the same set that earlier had captured an animal.

October 15 -

Two more coyotes grazed the traps - 1 of them from the same trap that had caught 2 last night. I may have stayed in camp to skin coyotes.

I had my day filled with the abundant catch

- 100 -

will be - developed until - our
water also - passed - to - the
drainage - system - with - much
water - by - the - next - date
we - will - have - time - and - day -

and - the - work - will - be -
done - by - the - time - we - come - to
work - again - and - I - think -
- everything - will - be - in - condition -
- when - I - am - leaving -
- and - have - no - work - and -
- the - antique - will -
- keep - the - paper - but - it - is -
- I - think - the - paper - is -
- a - house - work - and - people - will -
- have - to - do - the - work - and -
- I - think - the - work - will - be -
- largely - kept - in - the - house -
- and - of - course - the - furniture -
- it - will - be - kept - the - furniture -
- people - will - value - but - I - am -

- 101 -

the - work - will - be -
- done - and - I - think - it - will -
- be - a - good - day - for - the - work -
- to - be - done - and - I - think -

Oct. 15-1930

Sam went hunting as usual
Reset the coyote traps this evening
Sam set the line again through
the valley floor association -
Looked at the mouse traps by
lantern light and took out a good
catch -

October 16-1930

1 Coyote this morning -
2 preparations in the mouse traps
gave me a good day's work
Sam went hunting as usual -
bringing in a warbler unknown to
me & probably new to the avifauna of L.C.
Set traps again through the
valley floor association -
No coyote traps set as we plan
moving tomorrow.

October 17-1930

Packed up & left the old camp
site at 8.20.

Found an excellent place to
work in a sandy area 25 or 30 miles north
of Punta Prieta.

Arrived at Punta Prieta about
1.30 - filled up water tanks & left
for Santa Rosalia Bay.

A few miles east of San Andres
several Xantus Jays were seen -

Many wild horses run about
the brackish marsh at San Andres.

Passing out of the rocky gorge
in the way towards the ocean - a large
wild cat ran up the hillside - tried to

October 17-1930

catches of 15 but were too far

Made camp inside an old rock corral at Santa Maria bay all felt rather miserable as we were tired and a cold damp north wind chilled us though & though.

Same set a line of more traps up the rocky ravine north of camp -

October 18 -

Raven broke overcast but calm and we all felt better after a restful night. The traps held 2 *Perognathus fulvus* (subsp?) 4 *Peromyscus maniculatus*.

all went hunting through the sand hills to the westward. Birds were not common but managed to get 6 *Topotype Desert Thrasher* 3 *Gray sage Sparrows*, 2 *Cactus* ds. Wrens, *Say Phoebes* and several gnatcatchers.

Saw very fresh tracks of large Mt. Lion - and by following found place where it had come up ^{water} ~~water~~

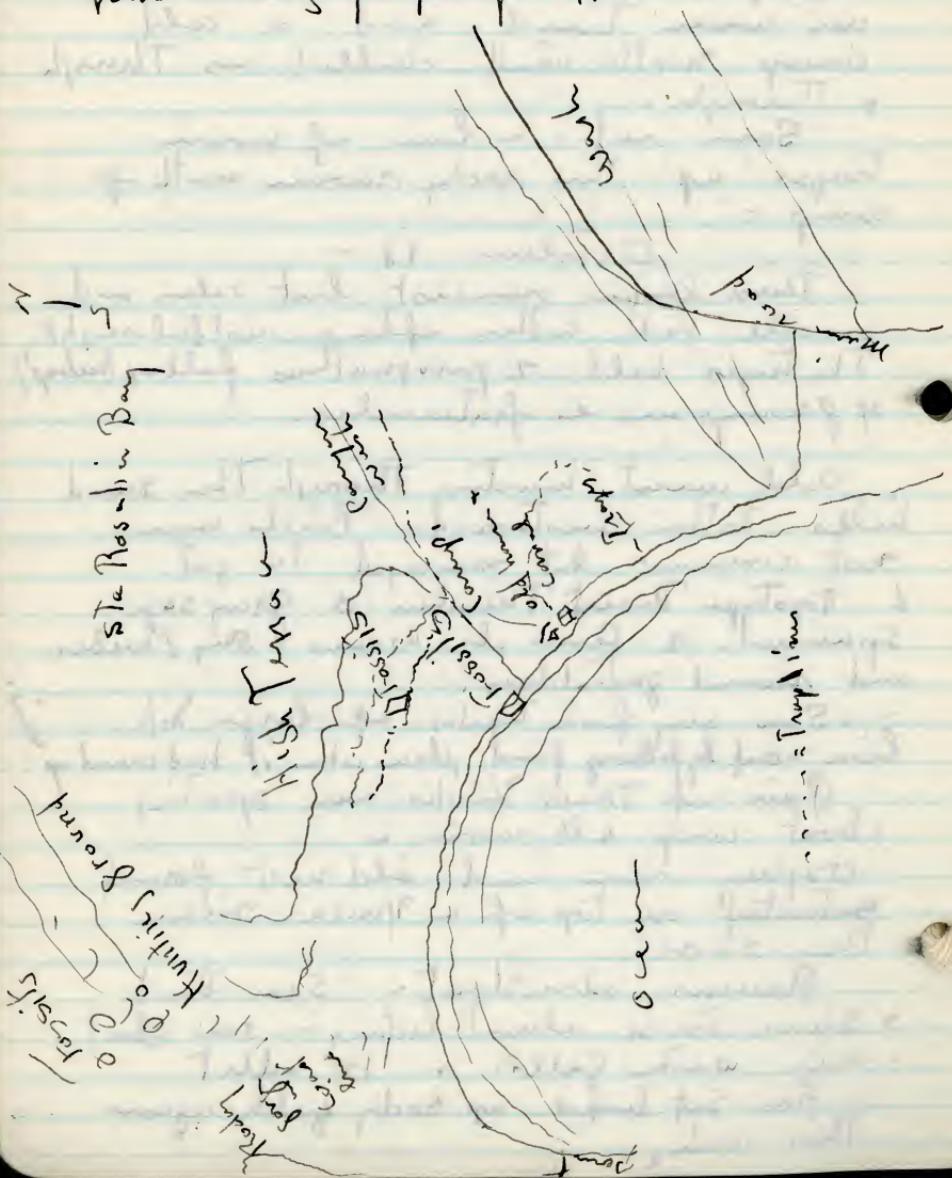
Pair of Duck Hawks were sportin' about camp all morning -

Oxygen run and old nest found situated on top of a Yucca near the shore.

Ravens abundant. Saw birds & Shore birds almost daily - saw first one with galls. & 1 *willet*

Saw set traps up rocky gulch again this evening.

At daybreak this morn. I noticed a peculiar yellow bird hopping about camp. Upon collecting it proved to be a Cooper Tanager. The bird was all sticky from eating palo fier.



October 19th 1930

Traps held but three *Peromyscus* & *fraterculus*. After breakfast all went hunting. Thigh bones. I had found fresh gopher digging yesterday just back of the highest tick line and was able to set in two fresh holes. Very old work was fairly abundant but was too old to clip into.

Day bright and when getting into the sand hills I got interested in fossils which were abundant. Packed up sack full and while busily engaged Sam & Quayle came up. Then all three of us spent an hour or two gathering fossils.

Still had a number of mammals left from Chapala to fill in the day.

Soon after dinner in camp a couple of men from the ship *Gryne* which anchored off shore shortly after about noon, came in and the greater part of the afternoon was spent chatting.

Sam and I both set traps this evening choosing a sparsely brushy terrace west of camp.

October 20th 1930

Sam's line held two *Perognathus* while mine held but a single *Peromyscus* & *fraterculus*.

Sept. 20 - 1930

Still had a few old skins to prepare
and after this was done we packed up
gear in road readiness to move.

about noon Quayle walked over to
a fossil locality I had found when
picking up my traps this morning -
He found three Desert Thrashers &
shot one of them -

He also found a new fossil locality
in a low sea cliff near camp -
we left about 3:30 P.M. bound
for San Andes. This camp at
Santa Rosalia Bay is the furthest
south we are to go on this trip.

Made camp in the mesquites
about 1 mile east of the Date Palm
at San Andes.

Sam set out a line of traps
against the foot of the hill south of
camp.

Sept 21 - 1930

Trap line failure - 1 Pips m.
unidentified & 1 Peromyscus e. pratincola
Wild Boars have invaded this region
so badly that the place is all cut
up with trails.

All went hunting - Pat to the
westward through the Box Canyon and
marsh - Sam & I through the mesquites
I made the eastern extension of
the forest and found good trapping

Set 2 coyote traps in the canyon mouth where fat had run like tracks.

Coyote traps undisturbed - unfortunately
two Mexican traps had camped 50
yards away and kept all animals away.

October 21-

prospects amid the cines in rather sandy soil - a harder silt like valley floor that is heavily overgrown with Quail brush looked promising for Pips. This but very little sign was present.

Sent Sam out that morning to set his traps. Found out later in the evening that he had misunderstood & had them in the wrong place despite my very detailed directions.

When hunting this morning I ran into a small bunch of Nevada Sage Sparsus - getting a few Quail were found to be very scarce and is rather remarkable when I remembered how very abundant they were 2 years ago.

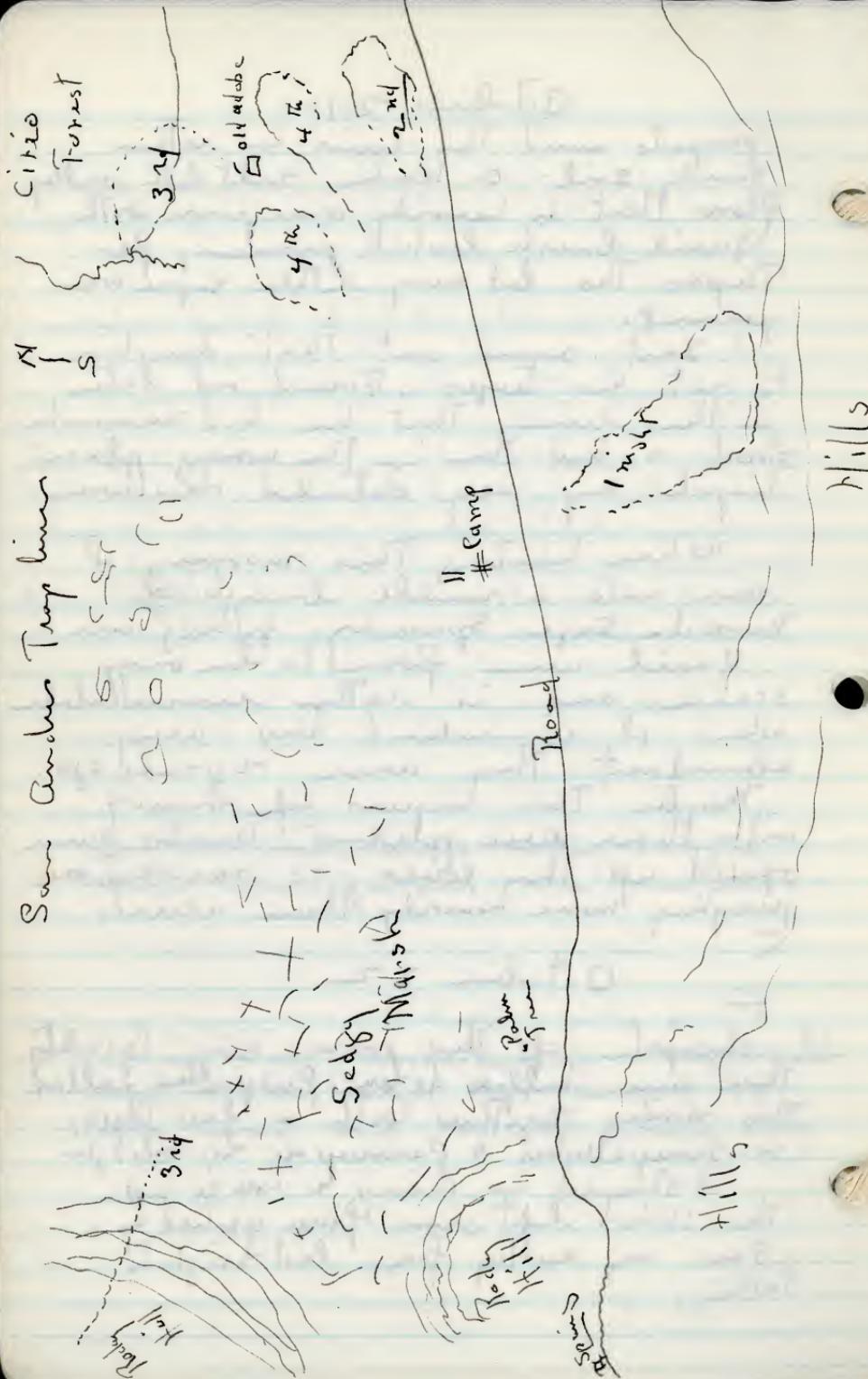
Maybe the fires of 1905 with their ever present trails, have opened up the cover so warmly or maybe more heavily than usual.

October 22

Despite of the poor hunting locality there were half a dozen Pips at the fallax this morning together with a few Pips, m. Semipalatus & Peromyscus m. californicus. I stayed in camp & made up the skins left over from yesterday. Saw my mule from last night talking.

Saw Anchors Trap lines

N S



Oct-22-

Sam set his traps up a rocky gorge
to the north side of the canyon.
I set my lines in the sandy area
among the cactus.

October 23-

Sam's traps held 2 pronghorns &
prairie dogs - my line held 4 pronghorns,
aerinus, 1 prong. fallax - 1 Dipos.
pumilus & 1 Dipos. semipallidus.
Went hunting, & ran into the
flock of Say Sparrows again
about 10 I should judge. I killed
2 from the flock.

Beautiful fluffy clouds to the
northward caused me to pack a camera
and several exposures were made in
the cactus.

Set out traps through the guadalupe
on the valley floor (sixty yards) in hopes
of *Perognathus baileyi*.

After dark when having dinner a
screech owl was heard in the mesquites
nearby.

October 24-

Our combined lines held but 6 specimens
3 pronghorns & 3 Dipos. Sam skinned a
few left over birds which and I put up the
mains. Put broke camp & packed up -

We left the place at 10.30 bound
for our next stop 25 miles north of
Punta Gorda

October 24 - 1930

Had a very pleasant chat with my old friend Valdez at Punta Pinta - filled up all available vessels with water and pulled out about 2.30. at a point about 3 1/2 miles north of the place three Xantus jays were seen and by strategy we got two of them (Pat doing the shooting). Team work counts on these wild creatures for when surrounded some one is bound to get a shot,

while Sam went over a few rocks to visit the large cactus. Pat & I shot a couple of birds the most interesting were clay colored Sparrows 2 species were taken from a flock of six or eight. Says a Brown Towhee but proved too wary for collecting.

Camp was established near the east base of a rocky hill that bounds the western side of the plains de Santa Ana. Directly east across the plains the Calmache range stood out boldly.

At the place of our camp the soil was fairly hard due to the proximity of the rocky hill but before we found the spot at least a mile of very sandy soil was encountered.

To the north, not far, lies a stretch of extremely sandy terrain.

The abundant desert growth near camp was of a general mixture typical of the region -

Cactus, cardons, Patios and Yuccas.

The abundant condition of all

October 24th -

This growth together with the presence of a number of shrubs in flower and small prostrate annuals gave evidence of a local heavy summer rain.

This was extremely local however for a few miles either way was as dry as several hot summers could make it.

Animal and bird life seemed abundant and the prospects seemed good.

We set out traps through the loose sandy soil east and south east of camp.

Set up the tent after dark and put up 12 traps -

6 of them were quail but shot when we stopped the car at this camp to look over the traps at midnight taking out an abundant catch chiefly a small Prognathus after a few hours sleep, ants were bad and several spiders were spotted.

October 25th,

An abundant mammal catch kept me in camp at work.

The boys went hunting and as predicted found bats abundant.

Male Scott orioles were in song but wild as usual.

Clay colored Sparrows were present and the usual Gambel Sparrows the most abundant.

October 25-1930.

I set my traps again through the sandy soil while Sam ran his line up the side of the hill in as rocky places as possible. Looked at my line at midnight.

October 26-1930

Catch abundant and another good day ahead -

Boys hunting as usual get the interesting Tule - Xanthus Jay. Gray flycatcher, several Flickers etc. A ground dove flew into camp as we were at breakfast & was collected.

about noon a terrific north wind sprang up driving away the clouds that had been blowing about for the past three days. This wind blew violently far into the night, stirring up dust & making every body miserable. Set out traps over the rocky hill this evening but prospects poor owing to the wind.

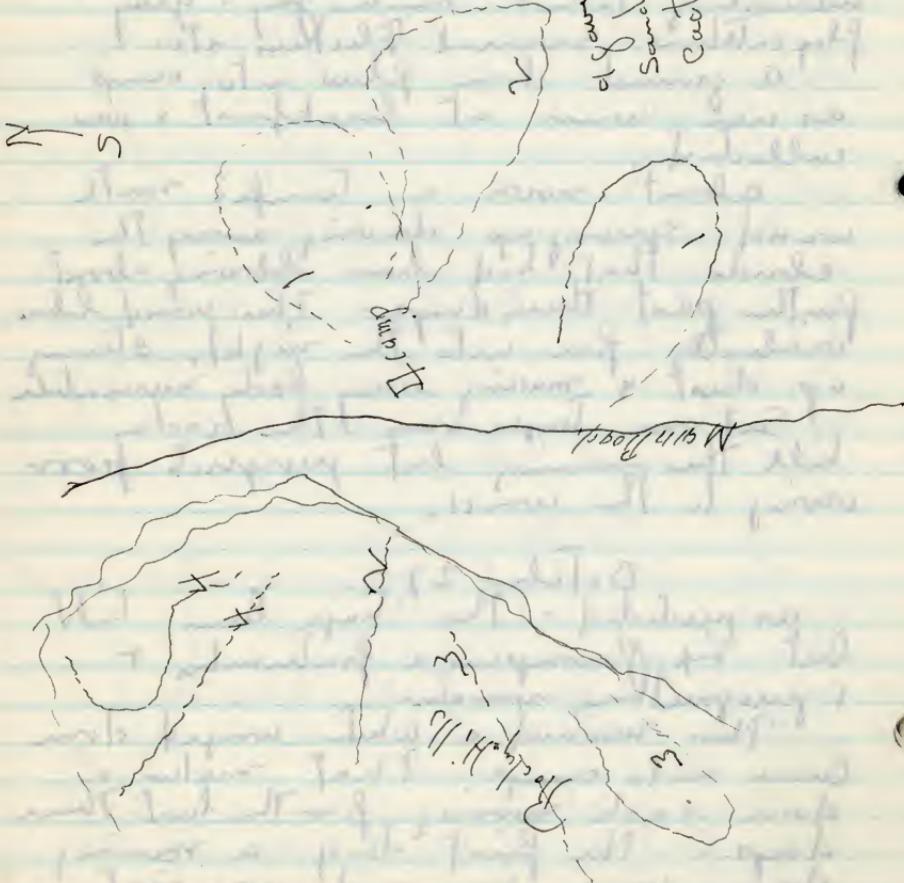
October 27-

as predicted - the trap line held but six *Peromyscus* - *fraterculus* & 1 *perognathus* *spinatus*.

This morning a white-winged dove came into camp. That makes a dove each morning for the last three days. The first day a morning dove came in and was not recorded, nor was it shot.

1 year son son cuti.

≈ 5



Oct. 27- 1930

Boys hunting as usual. except
of a strong wind. This luck was
phenomenal however as second flight
cactus was + 2 more jays were brought
in. The wind helped they said owing
to its causing all the brush to move
making approach easier.

We set our traps on the rocky
hill this evening, hoping to get a
good number of Pezophantes spiratus.

Set my flesh traps - I shot \approx 7 p.m.,
next 11 p.m., + again at 12, 45 a.m.
Plenty of coyotes here.

October 28- 1930

Day broke clear + cool with a brisk
north wind blowing.

Our traps held 9 Pezophantes spiratus
2 of which were eaten beyond repair
by other mice. There were also 11 Peromyscus
fraterculus.

Several left our traps + the
Pezophantes were enough to keep men
in camp.

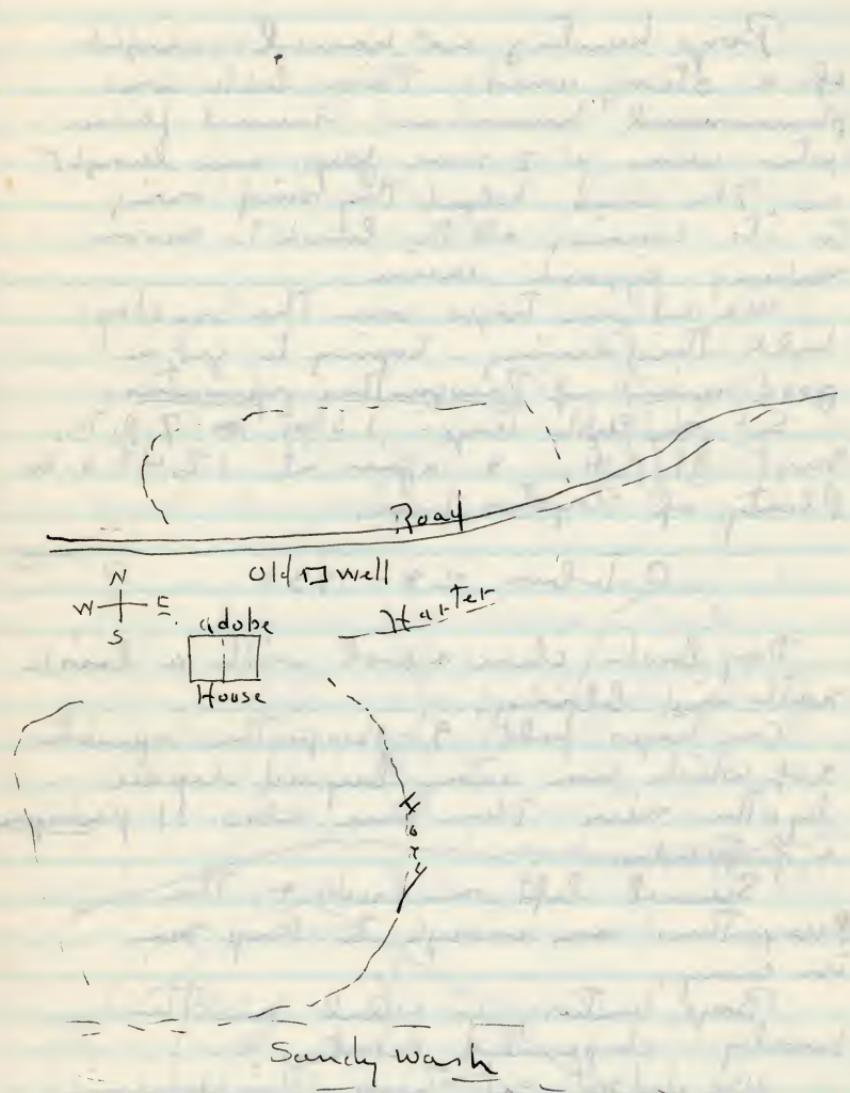
Boys hunting as usual on the
heavily chaparraled desert.

We did not set traps this evening
as we move camp tomorrow.

October 29

Broke camp and left at 7.45

Sept 10



Top to the right is a wash

October 29 -

Made camp at dusk in the old adobe house vicinity 7 years ago when with Bancroft.

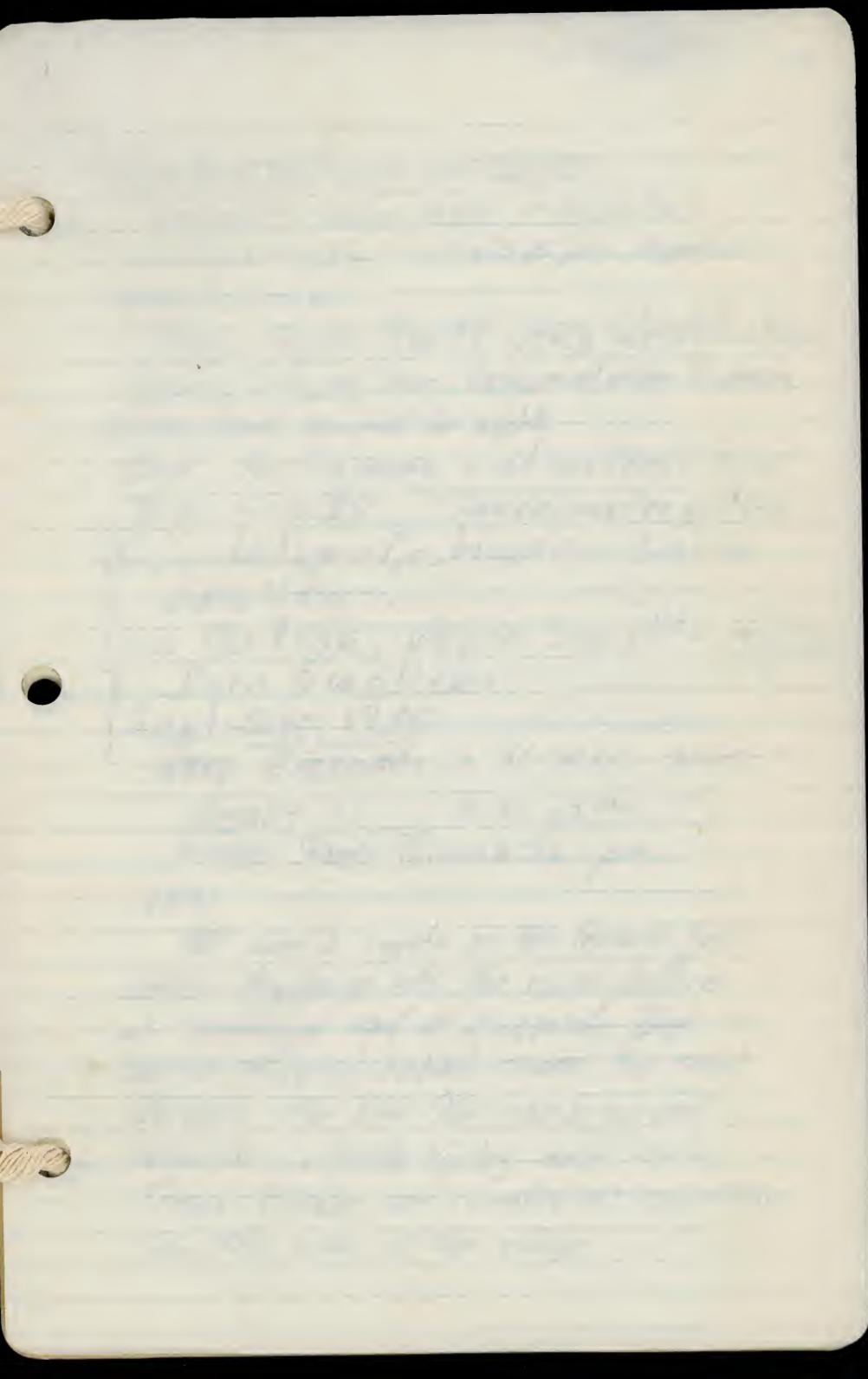
We tried to stretch a canvass over the old ruin for shelter but a violent wind threatened to came in the walls so this shelter was abandoned.

Sam and I set out traps over the valley floor near by - it was at this locality that I named a Pipedromys manicata from several years ago and I was anxious to obtain a good series.

Looked over our traps by lantern light later in the evening and found but a very light catch had been taken.

October 30 -

3



End of Laurence M. Huey's Field Notes.

Followed by Ernest H. Quayle's Field Notes.